THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,
PUBLISHED BY
COMMERCIAL PRINTING COMPANY,
75 FIFTH AVENUE AND SMITHFIELD STREET.
Regular Publication Office—Entrance on Fifth Avenue.
C. D. BRIGHAM, - - - - - - - *Editor.*
R. D. THOMPSON, *Business Manager.*
TERMS OF THE DAILY:
Single Copy ..... 3 Cents.
Delivered by Carrier (per week) ..... 25 Cents.
Subscribers by Mail (per year) $10 00
☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.
☞ Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., should be addressed to
THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VIII. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 11, 1870. NO. 49.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

THE WAR.

Prussians Driven from Orleans.

Garibaldi Gains Another Victory.

Three Days Continued Fighting.

The Army of the Loire Engaged.

Circular from Jules Favre.

The Negotiations With Bismarck.

Napoleon Interviewed by a Correspondent.

HIS OPINION OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

Reported Surrender of Garibaldi.

FRANCE.

The Prussians Evacuate Orleans in Haste.

TOURS, November 10.—The Prussians evacuated Orleans yesterday with great haste, leaving about five hundred sick and wounded. The day before the French gained a marked success. At Coulmiers the Prussians had a strong if intrenched position, but were dislodged, suffering heavy loss. General Von der Tann retreated to Artheuay. The French moved forward to Gemmy where they met with very strong positions until the army of the Loire moved forward. General Faidherbe reports to the Government that the battle of Villiers occupied two days ago at Marchenoir is more important than at first announced. The Prussians left 1,500 killed and over 800 prisoners were taken. The French troops behaved excellently. One regiment of Prussian cavalry in a large Prussian force checked until other French troops came up. The Prussians retreated in disorder. Gambetta's staff announces that General Burbaki, who has not resigned, has organized a large force.

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Favre says the negotiations for an armistice were interrupted by the refusal of the German government to victual Paris or revictual during the term of the armistice. He says he argued with the German authorities in favor of the impossibility and danger of such concession. Such an armistice would be no armistice at all. It would confer upon the besieging army positions therefore rejected, and the negotiations then brought to an end, because the French considered that Prussia was seeking to destroy the French army, and was equally anxious for the destruction of Paris, else she would not subject the noncombatants of Paris to the horrors of famine. Favre declares that the French people demanded that an opportunity be had for the assembling of the National Assembly, and that the question of peace might be considered. This demand has been denied by Prussia, and practically denied by being clogged with impossible conditions.

The Prussians charge that the absence of the French Government obliges her to starve Paris in behalf of the French people, but they are met with a fervent respect for the French people, even with a reference to the sufferings inflicted upon them.

M. Favre concludes as follows: "An armistice is the only means whereby an expression of the French people on the consequences of the present political crisis can be had. We are practically asks us to lay down our arms, as a preliminary to a consultation of the national will, and the population of Paris, composed as it is of women and children, shall starve, pending the vote. We call on right and justice to witness against them. Germany herself, if consulted, will condemn them. The Government will faithfully attempt to obtain peace possible, and in that end will have the co-operation of the army of Paris. Meanwhile, Paris calls to arms, to show what a great people can do to defend their homes and their independence, and to show that these facts known as the opportunity may arise."

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The Chancellor of the Exchequer, responding to the same toast, referred to the war in France in difficult terms, and said that the country had discussed with great clearness the question of neutrality, stating that the policy of England was to maintain that the policy of England was faultless and satisfactory to both nations. The complaints of Prussia, Mr. Gravely Hill, Bernard, the England had shown partiality for the people of France, and that it was only natural under the circumstances for Prussia to make this charge. England, during the Crimean war, complained of Prussia supplying arms to the enemy. England was satisfied that the charge was unjust, and Prussia would shortly know that in the course of the present war. He could say, though that there was much human nature in Europe sympathy for the French people during its existence, rather than for one seeking military glory. [Laughter and cheers.] The Chancellor closed with a reference to extension under the new law.

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Feeling in Paris Over the Rejection of the Armistice.

[Special to the Tribune.]

LONDON, November 10.—A letter from Paris of the 6th says: Now that the armistice has been rejected it fell like a thunderbolt upon the populace. I never remember to have witnessed a day of such general gloom since the commencement of the siege. The feeling of despair is, I fear, still stronger in the army. My letters from officers tell me that there have been very active the past week in making preparations for a sortie. The 87th, one of the finest regiments in the army, has been cut to pieces. The Germans have not shown that enterprise in rebuilding their lines of communication as the official in the Interior Department directing them to no very particular that no patient to the new Idris Company supplies.

Furney on the Cox Case.

Accompanying the authorized statement regarding the Cox resignation, which appeared this morning, is a letter from Mr. Furney, painfully suggestive of the noted Georgia article, in which the matter of assessing clerks is thus presented: "Shall we acknowledge that a despot, that the moment a citizen gets into office he may decline to meet an obligation voluntarily assumed before he got into it? Do these men cease to care for the people when they receive the emoluments to turn out considerably more. According to the returns received at Democratic headquarters, stands sixty-six Republicans to sixty-two Democrats, but the actual returns may vary from this. An interesting report is also given of fifty-six majority in the new House of Representatives, which will be divided in this state to Republican dissensions, and says without them the Republican ticket would be defeated.

NEW YORK, November 10.—It is now stated that Fenton's majority in this State will exceed 50,000. Of the Sixteenth district by 165 majority. The latest report of the Assembly makes 65 Republicans and 63 Democrats. The Senate is strictly doubtful.

Telegraphic returns from the missing districts give the following figures of the vote in the race for Governor: Hoffman 30,930; Woodford 27,275. Hoffman's majority in the district is 3,655.

Jamestown—Seaton's majority for Congress 362.

The latest returns make the Assembly 61 Republicans and 64 Democrats.

ARKANSAS.

MEMPHIS, November 10.—Judge Lake's Little Rock, Arkansas, special says: Hanks, Democrat, has majorities over Roots, Republican, as follows: Pulaski county, 1,200; Jackson county, 200; Cross county, 200; Saline county, 200; Prairie county, 200. Scattering returns have been received to insure the election of Hanks by 7,000. In the Second district, Snellings, Democrat, has 1,000 majority, and Jefferson 1,000. Saline gives Rogers 275. It is believed here that Rogers, Democrat, is elected in this district, and Edwards, Democrat, in the Third.

St. Louis *Democrat* has a special dated Little Rock, Arkansas, which says that a strong attempt to oust certain Republican party has been made by Governor Clayton. In the election yesterday the registrators in some places refused to register Democrats, and in all cases where they could they refused to register Democrats.

Last night, at Little Rock, Arkansas, a leading rebel and candidate for the Legislature, declared himself and party for Governor Clayton for life, and declared that if the Democratic party should not have all votes counted they would not have all votes counted they would not have all votes counted they would

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We herewith publish the draft of an act to provide for a Convention to revise the Constitution of the State, which should command a careful perusal.

For ten years newspapers, speech-makers and books have been quoting a speech said to have been made in the Georgia Secession Convention by A. H. Stephens, and proclaiming that "to attempt to destroy the Government of the United States in the height of madness, folly and wickedness." But now, after these many days, comes Mr. Stephens declaring he never made such a speech anywhere. We fear the general verdict will be "too late."

In regard to the publication made yesterday, seeming to indicate that the Akron route has been chosen for the extension to Chicago of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad, we are enabled to state, on authority, that no selection has been made, and that no preference for any route has been shown. It can be said, however, that the maps of the three routes are in the hands of the engineers of the company and with the reports from local authorities along each line as to their advantages and offers of help will be brought under the consideration of the joint committees of the Connellsville and Baltimore and Ohio Companies, who will announce their decision during November, or by the 10th of December. Therefore, the people along every route still have work to do toward securing the benefits of this trunk line, and must not delay in presenting their strongest arguments. In short, there still are opportunities for securing the prize.

A few days ago we expressed the opinion that German influence was quite uncalled for to prevent or arrest a violation of neutrality, on the part of the United States Government, in the sale of arms to the French, as we felt sure that the Government had never intended to compromise its character by any such offense. The *Freiheits Freund*, referring to the remarks of the COMMERCIAL, takes occasion to say that the Germans are quite contented with the action of President GRANT in the matter of complaint, and that they accomplished by their interposition all that they designed to accomplish. In consequence of the representations made by Germans, the President was led to prohibit an extensive sale of weapons which had been already ordered, and since then no Government sale of the kind, worthy of mention, has taken place. The statement concerning the law of nations pertaining to the subject, with which the editor, who is a learned jurist, favors his readers, is luminous and satisfactory. Such ought to be, and, we doubt not, before very long will be the law, recognized by all Christian nations. It is, however, not the law at present. But England has already gone far towards its recognition, and there is no reason to fear that the United States will not formally concur in a reformation so manifestly required in the interest of civilization.

In yesterday's COMMERCIAL we published the latest "growl" of the Philadelphia *North American* at Pittsburgh, with such remarks as we had time and space to make. We recur to the matter now to correct a serious blunder into which our contemporary has fallen, in asserting that Pittsburgh "has not yet even made an attempt to build iron steamers." The readers of the *North American* know better, if the editor does not. Even the editor may have heard of some one of the following iron vessels, all built at Pittsburgh, viz.: The Allegheny, George M. Bibb, Hunter, Michigan, Jefferson, Umpqua, Manayunk, Marietta, Sandusky and Valley Forge. He may also have heard, as most of his readers know, that the iron for the New Ironsides, built at Philadelphia, was manufactured in this city, and that no better iron plates for vessels are made anywhere in the country. We have not only *attempted* to build, but have actually *built* a number of very good iron steamers, and have contributed a large share of the iron used in the construction of iron vessels at Philadelphia and other points. But this is not all. Two iron propellers are now being built here, and estimates are being made for a first class iron towboat—two hundred feet in length, with thirty-six feet beam and six feet hold—to be completed next spring. Another company is making arrangements to build, at this port, a first class iron steamer, to ply on our western waters; and two iron barges, one hundred and eighty-three feet long, thirty-three feet beam, and six feet hold, are now under contract. Just in proportion as there is a demand for iron steamers, will our builders be able to meet it; and western steamboatmen will have neither occasion nor desire to have their vessels constructed on the Delaware. We might conclude this paragraph by asking why it is that Philadelphia, which has been talking for the last twenty years about establishing a line of steamers between that city and Liverpool, has permitted Baltimore and New Orleans to head her off in this respect? Would it not be better for Philadelphia to do more for herself, and give Pittsburgh credit for what she has done, than to boast of her power to cripple us and elevate Erie to be the second city in the State?

CONCERNING HATS.

In this age of change and reformation, it has often seemed a subject of legitimate wonder that no one of the great multitude, conscious of possessing the mental and moral gifts required for successful popular agitation, has taken up the deformity of high-crowned stove-pipe hats as a nuisance to be abated. Few existing evils call more urgently for removal, whether the subject be looked at from an æsthetical, ethical, sanitary or economical point of view. The hat of which we speak is ugly, and, therefore, æsthetically objectionable. It produces nervous irritation without real or apparent compensation in advantage, and leads to petty violations of the moral law, and is therefore ethically objectionable. It generates headache and necessarily general derangement of the nervous system, and is therefore sanitarily objectionable. And, finally, it is easily damaged, and requires to be frequently renewed, and consequently is a constant source of useless expense, and therefore economically objectionable. As everybody knows, nothing is more inconsistent with the minor morals, nothing so incompatible with complete respectability of appearance as a bad hat, and when it becomes "shockingly bad," to wear it is a transgression of the laws of taste and propriety, which assumes gigantic proportions. But, as every one knows, it is only the high, round, stiff stove-pipe hat which may body ever thinks of criticising, and consequently it alone ever becomes the occasion of such scandal. While it continues to be regarded as the right thing to wear, the demoralization resulting from "the conscience of offense" as well as from the scandal of evil example must continue to be very great. In view of these manifest objections to the hat in question and of the advantages of even the worst substitute to be obtained in its place, it is certainly a matter of wonder that the nuisance has been kept in vogue so long. At present we have been prompted to mention the subject by the report of a recent admirable action of the students of Cornell University. We are told that they have abolished the "high hat—the anomaly of civilization—cold in winter and hot in summer, protecting against neither sun nor storm." In characterizing their action as admirable, of course, we do not intend to apply the adjective to the extravagant, if not foolish ceremonies with which they accompanied the cremation of their old hats. But the revolution itself is important, and we trust the beginning of a movement which is destined to accomplish no insignificant results, æsthetical, ethical, sanitary and economical, in the progress of true civilization among us. Our object has been merely once more to direct public attention to the subject, and to slightly intimate the line of argument by which the distressing and injurious deformity might be assailed. In fact, the subject is one of vast compass and complication, closely connected with the refined and elaborate speculations of the celebrated Herr TEUFELSDROECK, in his Philosophy of Clothes. Indeed, it may be confidently expected that in the revised edition of the English translation of that remarkable work, by Mr. THOMAS CARLYLE, greater justice will be done to the subject of HATS. Since the publication of the first edition, Mr. CARLYLE, as some readers will remember, was actually for some months prevented from taking necessary exercise, by the London rabble, because he had presumed to adopt an invention of his own as a substitute for the odious stove-pipe. Had the sage of Chelsea been younger when he made the experiment, he might have effected the much needed reform in Great Britain by his example. But he was old and succumbed to the popular contempt. Let us hope for better results from the youthful reformers of Cornell University.

INDIAN AGENCIES.

General GRANT'S Indian policy, so far as it has been faithfully and efficiently carried out, has fully justified the hopes which it inspired in the beginning. Beyond doubt, besides other highly valuable results, the prevention of a general Indian war, which would have cost millions of treasure and many lives, may be directly traced to its application. But most important of all, in consequence of the earnest spirit of inquiry which the policy has enlisted, and the resulting publication of impartial facts—facts of a kind long suppressed in the interest of the basest of mankind—the people have at last been enabled, to arrive at a reasonably sound understanding of the Indian question. For the first time in the history of the country, the other, or Indian side of the controversy, has been proclaimed to the entire nation, and has been respectfully listened to. We do not, however, mean to say that everything required has been yet accomplished or that the subject has been placed quite beyond the reach of the scoundrels who have so long made money out of the miseries of the savages of the plains. To prevent so lamentable a retrogression, the people must continue to give attention to the subject. A great point has been gained in the substitution of better men for the agents of the past. In proposing to fill a few of those important offices with members of the Quaker sect, General GRANT was, doubtless, influenced by the reputation of the Friends for devotion to the cause of humanity. Perhaps he was still more influenced by the success which attended a peaceful policy toward the Indians in the early history of Pennsylvania, a policy initiated by the treaty of its founder, "the only treaty," said VOLTAIRE, "ever concluded without an oath, and yet never broken." If General GRANT thought of the contingency that other religious denominations might feel aggrieved by the preference shown to one, he may have remembered the well known charity with which the Quakers regard other sects and the respect and kindness with which other sects regard the Quakers. By the appointment of Quaker agents we are not aware that any feeling deserving the name of jealousy was excited. It was, however, very soon apparent that the Quakers possessed no *peculiar* qualifications for the places to which they had been assigned. The qualifications demanded for the position of Indian agent are merely good sense, decently good education, energy of character and above all, strict honesty. As the highest salary paid is not very high, a spirit of self-denial is required in addition to the other qualifications. All these respectable qualities are as common among other Christian sects as among the Quakers. Not only so. For half a century several of these sects have been expending large sums of money every year in the endeavor to improve the condition of the Indians, too frequently made worse by the representatives of the Government. During all this time dozens of self-denying Catholic, Presbyterian and Methodist missionaries have been laboring among those savages, not only for their spiritual but also for their material elevation. In this manner many thousands of them have been civilized and instructed in the art of cultivating the ground. It is not known, however, that the Quakers, benevolent though they are, had ever attempted to do anything for the good of the Western Indians before members of the sect were appointed agents. In view of all these considerations, we think Gen. GRANT did what was quite right when more agents were required, in selecting them from approved men among the various religious denominations. The Methodists, it seems, are to have seven agencies, the Presbyterians and Episcopalians six each, the Baptists five, the Dutch Reformed two, the Unitarians two, while the Roman Catholics are to supply four and the Israelites one.

To expect that, among the agents selected from and endorsed by the leading religious denominations of the country, there will be no incompetent or unprincipled men, would certainly be very rash, displaying slight knowledge of human nature. At the same time we confidently believe that facts fully warrant the anticipation that most of them will prove on trial to possess at least the indispensable qualifications of integrity and humanity. That is, if care is taken to appoint only men really enjoying the confidence of the members of their sect. As a general rule, such confidence is not gained without reason, without a certain approach to a rather elevated moral standard. Even the hypocrites gain what religious credit they may possess by apparent sincerity, and thus own themselves subject to a controlling influence which commonly works better results than avowed latitudinarianism. As agents even they will be under a restraint imposed by their sectarian connection. At any rate, the new officials can hardly fail to be an appreciable improvement upon their predecessors who, with a few admirable exceptions, receive commendation neither from Indian nor white man.

As able German editor of Pittsburgh has a keen eye to detect the encroachments of priestcraft and the approximation of Church and State, and is much disgusted with the policy of distributing the agencies among the sects. By it he is reminded of those absurd little Courts of his native land, who divided the servants of the State into a dozen or more classes, according to rank, and thinks that General GRANT, in this Indian business, is doing a thing equally comical. One of our clever neighbor's objections is that by yielding to the pressure of the clergy, the President informally violates the Constitution, at least its spirit. His action is a *quasi* official recognition of our country as a Christian land, an assumption which, he thinks, would have shocked the "Fathers" who framed our fundamental law. Assuming that our contemporary has really extracted "moonshine from the cucumber"—that is, taking it for granted that the President's action is an acknowledgement that this is a Christian land, the mistake seems venial. We believe the notion is undoubtingly entertained by nine-tenths of the people of the country, and it has been often formally declared by leading jurists. Then, if this is not a Christian land, the overwhelming difficulty remains to tell what it is. But when making his criticism, our contemporary forgets the fact, which he afterwards mentions, that the Jews also have been recognized by the President as entitled to an agency, a fact which clearly neutralizes the objection and ought to allay all alarm. The same censor is also concerned that the "Infidels" or Free-thinkers have been overlooked in the distribution. He forgets, however, that hitherto they have had the agencies very much to themselves. It seems, therefore, only fair and reasonable to allow the Christians and Israelites for a while to take their turn.

Of course it would'nt do for Pittsburgh to have a pork, when all the other cities are arranging to have Republican conventions and pork-making institutions, and are therefore very wicked for a corporation to indulge in. Now come the Commissioners of Prospect Park, Brooklyn, with their tenth annual report, stating that up to January 1, 1870, their park cost $7,000,000. But then since the commencement of active operations upon it the assessment value of Brooklyn's show that the valuation of real estate in the city had been increased by the sum of $77,232,400, nearly half of which was charged to the wards immediately surrounding the park.

The overwhelming defeat of Ignatius Donnelly in Minnesota, it is to be hoped, will crush the political aspirations of a man whose demagogery alone gave him a notoriety of notoriety. His former supporter, the St. Paul *Dispatch*, describes a class of politicians not unknown outside of Minnesota, when it declares of him that he thinks political purities were created to fill the place of planets revolving about, and lighted and comforted by, an immense and magnificent sun, the adored sun being himself.

It is to be hoped that the clamor against the census may convince Congress that the best way is after all the cheapest and bring it to adopt Census Superintendent Walker's view that no census can possibly be correct, unless it be completed in one day. He says that in the months necessary under the present law for taking the census, there are so many changes in the dwelling places of the people, especially in the cities, that the Marshals cannot help missing some people.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The United Fellows is a secret society of colored people extending throughout the Union, and was first organized at Louisville, Ky., the first of last January and reorganized in July following. It has for its object the amelioration of their race, securing that conditional aid that may be derived from secrecy.

The steamship Erie, which was built by Boston capital for the Liverpool trade, and which has been lying idle at her dock in East Boston ever since her completion, has, we never been at sea, will proceed to New York in a few days, to take on board a cargo for Europe. Her consort, the Ontario, preceded her a short time ago, and is now loading at that port.

The silver mine in Sterling, Mass., which was worked before the revolution and its ore carried to England, has been leased by Fitchburg parties, and is to be at once reopened.

The lately wrecked "Morning Star," so well known as the children's missionary ship, is to have a successor, its exact duplicate, constructed at East Boston by the same builder, Paul Curtis.

A late celebrated English philosopher, who required a piece of diamond for philosophical purposes, found a large mass in the hands of a jeweler. It was of an awkward form and had a flaw which greatly deteriorated its value. The gentleman, however, was confident. He paid a large sum for the stone, directed the workman in cutting it, amputated the piece he wanted, separating the flaw, and sold the remainder back to the jeweler, after it had been perfectly cut and polished, for double the price he paid for it.

Mr. J. W. Lawrence, of Austin, Texas, now in Philadelphia, has just received a letter from his son, a resident of Houston, Texas, giving some details of the most destructive storm which recently devastated the Colorado Valley in that State, accompanied by a lamentable loss of life. Many boats of at least two hundred and fifty tons have been lost by this flood. In one instance a party of seventeen negroes were drowned, and in another the entire daughters of a Baptist clergyman, who witnessed the disaster, had no power to save them. A large amount of cotton in the fields was destroyed, and it is estimated that the destruction of property will amount to several millions of dollars. All communication had been cut off between Houston and Austin for eight days previous to the date of the letter. The same district was visited by a destructive flood in July, 1869, in which 20,000 bales of cotton were destroyed, but no lives were lost.

"The Reformed Order of Odd Women" is the title of a society recently organized in England. Its objects are "the cultivation of friendship, the pleasure of good company, and the improvement of morals," and it is provided that every Odd Woman shall cheerfully subscribe her wit to enliven the meeting, as well as her money to defray the expenses of the lodge." Again it is provided that "any sister swearing, or singing an improper song, or giving an improper toast or sentiment, shall be fined three pence;" also, that "any sister entering the lodge room in a state of intoxication shall be fined one shilling; and every visiting sister shall pay two pence for ale, to be drunk with the lodge ale the same night, and any sister refusing to do so shall be fined one shilling for our own lodge fund, or be expelled." There are very good and wholesome regulations, but it is painful to reflect that there should be a necessity for them.

A Massachusetts woman declares that "there are thousands of women who would walk ba elect 'from Berkshire to Barnstable,' who would sacrifice party, social position, money, reputation, life itself, to establish woman suffrage in the old Bay State to-day."

It has been decided that United States armories and arsenals can continue at work using up the old ammunition arising from the old law appropriating $200,000 a year for arming and equipping the militia; the ground taken is that last summer's act against unexpended balances does not apply to such as result from the permanent provision made by the law of April 23, 1808, and running indefinitely as to time.

In this country there are three hundred piano manufactories, making annually 75,000 instruments. This business furnishes labor for a very large number of skilled workmen at high wages, and consumes an immense amount of fine lumber in the manufacture, the quantity required for legs alone amounting to over 3,000 cords of holly wood, this being peculiarly adapted for the business. Besides, in stringing pianos, melodeons and parlor organs are largely manufactured, 30,000 of them being sold yearly at lower rates than pianos, thus reaching a larger class. The amount of money spent for the purchase of musical instruments is very large, amounting to a little over $13,000,000, while the rental of instruments hired by the month is in itself an additional item of importance.

As illustrative of the healthful influence of furnishing an attractive and elevating means of amusement and entertainment, at such prices as will render them generally accessible to the poorest classes, the experience of the Crystal Palace in London is in point. For sixteen years that institution has been in operation under a wise and charitable arrangement by which unlimited entertainments and amusements of every sort have been furnished at a merely nominal expense to visitors, during which time 24,000,000 people, workmen and those of the poorer classes, have availed themselves of its privileges, and not more than a dozen cases of intemperance or irregularity have been reported by the police as connected with the numerous gatherings at the place.

PERSONAL.

Charles Boswell of West Hartford has given $6,000 to Washburn college at Topeka, Ks., as a fund for indigent students.

Rev. Dr. Hill late President of Harvard, was elected to the Massachusetts House of Representatives from Waltham.

It is positive that De Rodas will be continued as Captain General of Cuba through the winter.

General W. B. Hazen is with the German armies as a regular representative of the American army and is inspecting everything, preparatory to making an elaborate report upon his return.

Wm. P. Jones, of Troy, the inventor of the Babbett anti-friction metal, is dead. Mr. Jones owned a most useful patent right, out of which he might have realized wealth—if preferred, home yet, to sell just enough of the article he had invented to give him a subsistence—frequently refusing large offers for an interest in the metal.

Last week a beautiful monument of Italian marble, from the chisel of R. E. Launitz, a celebrated New York sculptor, was erected in Oakwood Cemetery, Troy, N. Y., to the memory of the late General George H. Thomas. It is of the massive sarcophagus style, surmounted by the American eagle, grasping in his talons a floral wreath of the oak and laurel, and with its head and neck in defiant attitude, as if to guard and guarding the remains of the great soldier had been solely entrusted to it. On the front side of the monument is the following inscription and expressive letters, encircled by a wreath of oak and laurel:

GEORGE H. THOMAS,
Major General U. S. Army.
Born, Southampton county, Va., July 31 1816.
Died San Francisco, Cal., March 28, 1870.

STATE NEWS.

Joshua Mohney, a well known citizen of Norristown, died in that borough on Thursday, in the sixty-eighth year of his age.

Jefferson Shaner, a noted feeder of swine and poultry at West Chester, has recently lost from the "chicken cholera" to the value of $750. Many of them have been imported from Europe at a heavy expense. The disease is very fatal in that vicinity, as well as in Bucks county.

General John E. Gross, a well known and highly esteemed citizen of Montgomery county, died at the Trappe on Sunday last. He was a representative in the Legislature of Pennsylvania some thirty-five or forty years ago, and his father, Hon. Samuel Gross, represented Montgomery county in Congress. Deceased was in his seventy-five to eighty years of age.

The Oil City *Times* has been purchased by Sheriff Herpel, of Venango county, who will continue its publication as a daily paper.

Mrs. Betsy Mathers, of Frankstown township, Blair county, was found dead in her barnyard on Sunday last. It is supposed she must have been caused by apoplexy or heart disease. Her husband, James Mathers, was found dead near the same spot, seven years ago.

The soldiers' monument at Millintown, Mifflin county, is to be dedicated on Tuesday next.

Mr. J. I. Snifley, recently associate editor of the Scranton *Republican*, has purchased a half interest in the *Lehigh Register* and *Daily Chronicle*, of Allentown.

Says the Hollidaysburg *Register*: Two men, Michael Derham and Thomas Doolan, whilst preparing a blast at the Blair Iron and Coal Company's ore bank, in this town, by some mismanagement or defective fuse, in striking the needle, caused a premature explosion, resulting in the terrible death of Derham and disabling of Derham. Derham's right arm was blown out, one finger of right hand blown off, fracture of right leg, and his face and body burned to a crisp. Doolan's both hands were torn off which necessitated an amputation of both arms, which was performed by Dr. Hays, assisted by Drs. Irwin and Robert Christy. His face and neck were terribly burned.

Philadelphia is threatened with a bridge trouble in regard to the bridge proposed to be built over the Delaware to Camden. Hon. Leonard Myers, in behalf of the owners of twenty million dollars worth of property along the Delaware, urges the Secretary of War to withhold his approval of the Speakman contract for building the bridge unless the bridge river until satisfactory stipulations are given that its navigation will not be interfered with, and especially that the bridge shall be of sufficient height to allow free passage for the largest vessels. But the friends of the bridge maintain that it will not interfere with navigation, and that the Speakman plan is beautiful, and the project is full of great and lasting benefits to the city. They are told that "by it the United States secures the most important link in a new post route for the mails. All the travel from Portland to New Orleans will by it find a great facility above all those hitherto enjoyed, while the entire population of New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania will find a monthly saving of intercourse long needed and now imperatively demanded."

John C. Hilleges, of Buena Vista, Bedford county, fell from a wagon while driving down the Mountain a few days ago, and was instantly killed.

The Sullivan *Democrat* says that the logging company now cutting at logs near this borough, are clearing Mill Creek of all obstructions by blasting the rocks along the streams. They expect a clear sail when they get their logs ready. They have now about thirty hands at work and some teams.

It is to be hoped that the clamor against the census may convince Congress that the best way is after all the cheapest and bring it to adopt Census Superintendent Walker's view that no census can possibly be correct, unless it be completed in one day. He says that in the months necessary under the present law for taking the census, there are so many changes in the dwelling places of the people, especially in the cities, that the Marshals cannot help missing some people.

REVISING THE STATE CONSTITUTION.

Proposed Bill Providing for a Convention—Plan for Minority Representation.

The Philadelphia *Telegraph* says that the following bill providing for a convention to revise the State Constitution has been prepared by Senator Connell, and will be presented by him so soon as the Legislature meets:

An Act to provide for a Convention to revise the Constitution of the State of Pennsylvania.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the qualified voters of this Commonwealth shall, at the first Tuesday of June next, at the usual places for holding elections, decide whether or not a convention shall be held for the purpose of revising the Constitution of this State. Each voter shall deposit a written or printed ballot (ballot "convention" or "no convention") and the election officers shall make a true return of the votes so cast in the same manner as the vote cast for Governor is required to be returned by law; and on or before the first Tuesday of July next the Governor shall issue his proclamation of the result of said election, viz.: whether a majority of the votes cast have been for a convention or against a convention, and if a majority of the votes cast have been for a convention, the Governor shall also certify in his proclamation the names of the persons elected members of the convention, as hereinafter provided for, and the convention elected on the first Tuesday of June, as herein provided for, shall meet in the hall of the House of Representatives, at Harrisburg, on the first Tuesday of September next, but in case a majority of the votes cast shall be against a convention, then no convention shall be held, and the election for members shall be void and of no effect. The said election shall be governed by such laws as are applicable to the general election of this State.

SEC. 2. The said convention shall be composed of one hundred and one members, elected in such manner as to give the minority in each county part of the State a representation. In the first district there shall be two members elected on a general ticket from the county of Philadelphia, and in each of the twenty-first districts, composed of two members from districts as hereinafter specified, all of whom shall be elected at the said special election to be held on the first Tuesday of January next.

SEC. 3. The qualified voters of the State shall at the said election elect thirty-two persons members at large of said convention; each voter shall deposit a printed or written ticket labeled "*members at large of convention*," which shall contain the names of sixteen persons only; and the thirty-two persons having the highest number of votes shall be declared elected members; each voter shall vote for five persons, and the seven persons having the highest number of votes shall be declared elected. The qualified voters of the Nineteenth, Twenty-first, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth wards, which shall constitute the Fourth Convention District, shall elect seven members; each voter shall vote for five persons, and the seven persons having the highest number of votes shall be declared elected.

The qualified voters of the Nineteenth, Twenty-first, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-third, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth wards, which shall constitute the Fifth Convention District, shall elect six members; each voter shall vote for four persons, and the six persons having the highest number of votes shall be declared elected.

SEC. 4. The qualified voters of the other counties of the State shall elect eighty-three members of the said convention, as the following manner:

The qualified voters of each of the following senatorial districts, as constituted by the apportionment of 1864, viz:

Eighth (Berks);
Ninth (Schuylkill);
Tenth (Carbon, Monroe, Pike and Wayne);
Eleventh (Bradford, Susquehanna and Wyoming);
Twelfth (Tioga, Potter, McKean and Clinton);
Fifteenth (Northumberland, Columbia and Montour);
Sixteenth (Dauphin and Lebanon);
Eighteenth (York and Cumberland);
Nineteenth (Adams and Franklin);
Twenty-second (Cambria, Blair, Somerset and Jefferson);
Twenty-sixth (Washington and Beaver);
Twenty-seventh (Lawrence, Butler and Mercer);
Twenty-eighth (Mercer, Venango, and Warren), shall elect three members; each voter shall vote for two persons, and the two persons having the highest number of votes shall be declared elected.

The qualified voters of the Fifth Senatorial district (*Chester Delaware, and Montgomery*) shall elect four members; each voter shall vote for four persons, and the six persons having the highest number of votes shall be declared elected.

The qualified voters of the *Twenty-first* Senatorial district (Clair, Center, Huntingdon, Mifflin, Juniata and Perry) shall elect five members; each voter shall vote for five persons, and the five persons having the highest vote shall be declared elected.

The qualified voters of each of the following Senatorial districts, viz:

Seventh (Lehigh and Northampton);
Twelfth (Luzerne);
Seventeenth (Lancaster);
Twenty-fourth (Westmoreland, Fayette and Greene); and
Twenty-ninth (Crawford and Erie), shall elect four members; each voter shall vote for three persons, and the four persons having the highest number of votes shall be declared to be elected.

The qualified voters of each of the following Senatorial districts, viz:

Sixth (Bucks);
Fourteenth (Lycoming, Union and Snyder);
Twenty-third (Cambria, Clearfield, Clarion, Cameron, Forest and Elk) shall elect two members; each voter shall vote for one person, and the two persons having the highest number of votes shall be declared elected.

The qualified voters of the Twenty-fifth Senatorial district (Allegheny) shall elect seven members; each voter shall vote for five persons, and the seven persons having the highest number of votes shall be declared elected.

SEC. 5. That in the county of Philadelphia and in each of the several counties of this Commonwealth to give notice by proclamation in the usual manner, of the time of holding the elections, stating its object and the number of persons to be voted for in the several districts herein provided.

SEC. 6. The return judges of the city of Philadelphia shall meet at the State House at ten o'clock A. M. on Thursday following said election, and the returns of the several districts in the State shall meet on Thursday at the several places designated by law for the meeting of return judges of the said election.

SEC. 7. The said convention shall have authority to appoint such subordinate officers, including tipstaves, as may be necessary, and to make such rules and regulations for their government as may be necessary for the transaction of its business; but no person shall be admitted as a member of the said convention who shall not previously have taken the oath of allegiance to the State.

SEC. 8. The said convention shall determine by what manner the proposed amendments to the Constitution shall be submitted to the people, whether as a whole or in separate propositions.

SEC. 9. The compensation of the members of the said convention shall be twelve dollars per day for every day while in actual session, and the usual mileage allowed members of the House of Representatives, and the compensation of the officers of said convention shall be the same as is allowed by law to officers of the Senate and House of Representatives. The compensation of the members of the convention shall be audited and expenses shall be paid by the State Treasurer upon warrants drawn by the President of the said convention and attested by the Clerk.

SEC. 10. The said convention shall adjourn sine die on or before the 1st day of May, A. D. 1871, and the Governor shall thereupon immediately proclaim the amendments submitted by the Convention to be published in at least two newspapers in every county of the State for the space of one month; and at a special election to be held on the first Tuesday in June, 1871, the qualified voters of the State shall decide, in the manner and form prescribed by this Convention, whether the said amendments shall be adopted or rejected. The vote so cast shall be returned in the same manner as the vote for Governor is now required by law to be returned; and on or before the first day of July following the Governor shall make proclamation of the votes cast for and against said amendments; and if it shall appear that said amendments, or any portion of them, have been adopted by a majority of the votes cast, the same shall become a part of the Constitution of Pennsylvania.

WHAT FREE TRADE MEANS.

A Page from Pennsylvania History—A Warning Against its Repetition.

In a speech at Wilmington, Delaware, a few evenings ago, the Hon. Leonard W. Myers, M. C., presented the case against Free Trade in the following light:

Let me tell you what free trade means. We in Pennsylvania know all about it. It is nearly twenty years since the Democrats fooled us on this subject, but the wound was a deep one and is remembered. After getting the vote of Pennsylvania on the promise of favoring protection, they gave us a low tariff which is very little better than free trade. It quenched our forge fires and furnace blasts, it closed our rolling mills, it hushed the busy whirr of our factories, and turned thousands of our people adrift with want staring them in the face.

What would free trade do for Wilmington? I will tell you. It would bring in British iron, and close your great iron ship yards. It would undersell your cotton and woolen factories. Your income would be idle, and the men of industry, sweetest of music, would give place to the moans of discontent. It would bring to mind the days of colonial dependence, when Great Britain imposed £200 fines against manufactures in this country. In this contrast, that our own statutes would inflict the severest penalties. Look at the National Treasury of the duties which honor help so largely to pay off the national debt, and while inflicting this wrong on the Government it would drive your people to idleness and beggary, because you could not thrive in competition with fabrics made abroad, where living, such as it is, is cheap and wages poor. Would there be no remedy? Oh! yes; one remedy would remain. Free trade. I have well mentioned by the cheapest rate; that means, also, buy labor where you can get it the cheapest. If you will work at pauper wages the workshops will be opened again. The boast of the Republican party is that it tends to elevate them. It would say that labor is not degrading, and will not drag it down. The American workman has a useful career, which opens to him every avenue to wealth and distinction. He may be humble, but he can rent a comfortable house, send his school system educates his children; with his earnings he may hire a piano, whose music shall keep the family within the domestic hearth—yes, he has enough money to buy the foreign coal if he wants it. His life is pervaded and happy, for labor well rewarded and needing few extravagances brings least care to dampen and pale the glow of health.

But apply the free trade remedy—work at famish wages! The wife will give up her guitar and song—the children must be recalled from school and take a hand at work. Comfort must be cast out, no more into sensement houses, where families huddle together and exist—I will not call it living! Yes, perish the work at coolie contract wages! for remember the party which prefers fabrics made by pauper labor to those made by men who can be bought cheaper—will prefer them if they can only be manufactured cheaper by the same labor. *It is part and parcel of the same doctrine.* Are you ready for this, citizens of Wilmington? If you are not, I invoke you to vote the Republican ticket, for I do assure you if ever the Democratic party should regain power in any shape—a catastrophe which I believe will not happen—you will see what free trade and a very low tariff, to the great injury of the American people.

The Quebec *Independent* wants Canada to protect herself against the United States by building fortifications along the entire border. The success of France in the fortification business cannot be very encouraging to our neighbors, who will save their money as well as secure permanent protection by joining the United States.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

State Convention at Scranton—Notes by the Way—Opening of the Convention—Cordial Welcome Extended by Citizens.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

SCRANTON, PA., November 9, 1870.

Before referring to the Convention, which assembled yesterday, allow me to present a few ideas caught

ON THE WING.

While coming hither. Our Pittsburgh delegation left home on Monday evening for this city, via the Pennsylvania Central, Northern Central and Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroads. Almost any one, during a ride of fifteen or twenty hours over this interesting route in Illinois (if he keeps his eyes open) to see something that will interest others, as well as himself.

MOONLIGHT ON THE MOUNTAINS.

The readers of the COMMERCIAL have doubtless so often witnessed for themselves, and read descriptions of the beautiful scenery of the Alleghenies, that it were useless for me to attempt to edify by any feeble pencil sketch which I might draw. However that might be, there is certainly a charm connected with a ride over the mountains which even the veriest cosmopolite cannot fail to appreciate.

On a bright moonlight night, such as was that of the 17th inst., Dame Nature, ever attractive in her pristine beauty, appears to assume a new charm. The mellow beams of the Cynthian flood the landscape; the dark mountain peaks, rearing their heads in the dim distance as the background and the intervening valleys, the ground plan of which the eye can scarcely penetrate, with occasionally a cultivated plain, with its little cottage house, all encompass to form a picture worthy to present vision, and upon which fond memory may feast for many days. As one rests upon this enchanting picture, lighted up by the moon and the starry host, we feel constrained to exclaim, with the Psalmist of old, truly "The Heavens declare the glory of God, and the firmament showeth his handy work. Day unto day uttereth speech, and night unto night showeth knowledge."

AT SCRANTON.

The delegates from the Pittsburgh Association are as follows: President Porter, and Messrs. T. K. Cree, T. H. Rabe, James Loughlin, Jr., A. W. Bell, Frank Denig, J. F. Robinson and W. B. McCord. The meetings of the convention began with one for devotion, in the Baptist church (the place selected for the gathering) at half-past two yesterday, continued for one hour. The all-absorbing theme of this meeting was a sincere desire for the outpouring of the Holy Spirit, this idea characterizing all the remarks made and prayers offered.

The Convention proper was called to order by H. K. Porter, of Pittsburgh, who was the presiding officer last year. On taking the chair, Mr. Porter said the key note had been struck—the presence and blessing of God's Holy Spirit. The meeting was for a special purpose, viz: to consecrate ourselves in the past; to look for larger blessings in the future, and to consult with reference to the best methods of promoting God's glory. We must remember that we are accountable for our privileges and opportunities, and yet that "it is not by power, nor might, but by my Spirit, saith the Lord."

Committees were appointed on Permanent Organization, Credentials, Devotional Meetings, &c.

After a retiring a short season for consultation, the Committee on Permanent Organization offered the following report, which was adopted: President, Peter B. Simmons, of Philadelphia; Vice Presidents, General James A. Beaver, of Bellefonte; Rev. Alfred Hand, Scranton; David E. Small, York; Secretary, Frank A. Denig, of Pittsburgh; Assistant Secretaries, Messrs. Wilkens, of Delaware, &c.; Parkie, of Carlisle, and French, of Erie.

EVENING MEETING.

Washington Hall (which is quite commodious) was filled last evening to its utmost capacity, with citizens of all ages, names, and of both sexes, gathered for the purpose of extending a welcome to the delegates, and tender the hospitalities of the city. The best of music was furnished by the combined choirs of the city; addresses of welcome were made on behalf of the city, the churches and the Young Men's Christian Association here, which were responded to by a number delegates, and the affair throughout was a very happy one indeed.

WEDNESDAY A. M.

Thomas K. Cree, Chairman of the State Executive Committee, presented a detailed report of the work during the year of that Committee, as well as of the workings and standing of the different associations of the State, after which reports were received from associations, showing great progress made in all branches of the work.

JEWELRY.

BAILEY & CO.,

Twelfth and Chestnut Streets,

PHILADELPHIA.

Bridal Silver,
French Bronzes,
Fine Watches,
Mantel Sets.

A Large Stock in all the above Lines.

Goods sent by Express Free of Charge.

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OLIVE MAHOGANY BRAND

IN BUTTS, HALF BUTTS, QUARTER BUTTS AND CADDIES.

KNOX & ORR,

WHOLESALE GROCERS.

268 Liberty Street,

Now offer for sale the BEST LOUISVILLE NAVY in the market. Dealers in need of such a brand should give these goods a trial. Large stock always on hand.

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NEW FOREIGN GOODS.

100 boxes New Layer Raisins.
100 boxes New Valencia Raisins.
25 boxes New Sultana Raisins.
20 casks New Currants.
15 barrels New Turkey Prunes.
20 bags New Blanchettes.

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REYMER & BROS.,

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HOTELS.

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FARE, $2 00 PER DAY.

J. B. DUNBAR, Proprietor,

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Opposite Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Depots.

CHICAGO, ILL.

NIXON HOUSE,

ALLIANCE, OHIO.

FRANK M. KERR, Proprietor.

WINE OF LIFE.

The great Blood Purifier and Delicious Drink, MARINER'S VINUM VITÆ OR WINE OF LIFE, is free from any poisonous drugs or impurities, being a pure wine, and requires no stimulants. It is a splendid appetizer and tonic, and the finest thing in the world for purifying the blood. It is the most pleasant and delicious article ever offered to the public for superior to brandy, whisky, wine bitters or any other article. It is free, healthy, and cheaper. Why make and female, young or old, suffer from a hundred complaints when you can get it for a trifle? Why wish to enjoy good health and a free flow of lively spirits, will do well to take the Wine of Life. It is different from any thing ever before in use. It is sold by druggists, also at all respectable saloons. Price One Dollar, in quart bottles.

For sale by all Druggists, eod

LUMBER PRICE LIST.

200,000 18 inch A Sawed Shingles	$6 50
Pine Lath, 4 feet	3 00
Flooring, dry River Stuff	31 00
Weatherboarding, Rabbited do	31 00
Pine Boards, Common	18 00
Framing Timber	18 00
Lecond Post	25 to 45 00
Pailings 4 and 5 feet, per thousand Pailings	$45 to 60
Sash, per Window, all sizes	75c to $1 00
Doors, 4 panel, dry River stuff	$2 75 to $3 75

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(SUCCESSORS TO A. JONES & CO.)

COR. WOOD AND FOURTH AVENUE.

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

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ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

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Money Loaned on Government Bonds at Lowest Market Rates.

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JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

Ira B. M'Vay & Co.,

Cor. Fourth ave. and Smithfield St.,

BANKERS,

DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

AND

GOLD.

Collections Made on all Accessible Points

IRA B. McVAY & CO.,

FOURTH AVE. AND SMITHFIELD STREET.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

THURSDAY EVENING, November 10, 1870.

The local money market has not essentially changed since our last report. The banks are refusing nearly all outside paper, and it keeps them very close to accommodate even moderately the demands upon them from their regular customers. There is some inquiry from private lenders for good paper, but much that is in the hands of brokers is hard to place.

Henry Clews's financial circular takes a somewhat hopeful view of the future of the money market.

"We continue to express a decided hope that the market will, in future, be exempt from those panic-like artificial stringency. The locking up of currency has now become so disreputable, and has been so empathically stigmatized by public opinion, that we can hardly believe there is any bank or financial institution in the city that would risk its credit and reputation by aiding such operations. One effort at locking up money was made during the past month, by a clique of speculators through the medium of a foreign banker, but the attempt failed without parallel. In consequence of the strong reprobation of the dishonor able action of the bank; which after obtaining some millions of money through sales of its bills, then sought to embarrass the buyers of its credits by arbitrarily withholding from use a large amount of the circulating medium. The exemption of the banks from demands occasioned by these artificial spasms is one very important source of relief, and will materially aid the course of money for the next four or six weeks, for it is mainly to these speculative pools that we must attribute the excessive derangement during the fall months of late years. Putting together the facts and probabilities of the situation, there appears to be good reason for anticipating a comparatively steady money market for the remainder of the year, though probably with higher rates of interest than now prevail.

"In the market for securities, the main feature is the neglect shown to most investment bonds, and their consequent weakness. For the last three months there has been almost no demand for them from the foreign markets; nevertheless, it would seem reasonable to expect that the liberal purchases of Five-twenties by the Treasury would keep the market scarce of stock, and strong. The fact, however, is that large offerings to the Treasury each week, and the fall in prices show plainly that there are more sellers than buyers. This disposition to sell Government bonds is due in part to a feeling of uncertainty and perplexity in some cases to misgivings, as to what steps may be taken to promote the refunding of the Five-twenty debt. It is generally felt and conceded that the funding scheme of last session must prove unavailable for some time to come; and, therefore, the question naturally arises whether somebody else may not be tried, suggesting an uncertainty which is unfavorable to the value of bonds. Perhaps the chief cause of depression is in the competition of other classes of securities. The decline in gold has rendered much more valuable the income from various kinds of bonds and State stocks, the interest on which is payable in currency. In illustration, the interest on a 7 per cent. currency bond with gold at 146 is worth 4.80 in gold; with gold at 133, 5.26; with gold at 120, 5.83; and with gold at 110 would be equal to 6.36 in gold. While the fall in gold thus makes the issues of securities named valuable, it also diminishes the currency value of the interest on Government gold bearing bonds, as will appear from the fact that, with gold at 146, 10¾ per cent. gold bond would be represented by the following respective rates in currency, 15.78; 14.08; 12.54; 11.26. Such are the relative values of Government and of corporate and State bonds, under the present change of the former for the latter. Again, there is a steady realizing upon United States bonds, to invest the proceeds in the bonds of railroads recently built or in process of construction. The public have learned to discriminate between those of the new railroad enterprises which are to be completed, and those of which may be safely trusted by investors, and hence large amounts of capital are going into the former. The bonds of new railroads, the rates of interest on which are peculiarly tempting, in the shattered state of war in Europe caused the return of some securities of this class which had been sent out as a temporary check to prices; the market, however, has now fully recovered its tone, and new bonds are perhaps more in demand from home investors than at any former period.

"The course of our foreign exchanges must depend very largely upon the question of continued war or peace, and the condition of the London money market. Since the outbreak of the war, the position of the latter trade has not been, in some respects, satisfactory. If we may accept the statements of this point as correct. The returns of the trade of New York show that, from July last to the beginning of the last week of October, the imports were $11,-300,000 above those for the same period of last year, while the exports were $11,100,000 less than then. How far this increase of imports and decrease of exports is chargeable to the effects of the war we do not at present inquire; the fact, however, is very clear, that our commercial indebtedness to Europe is and is large. Little has been contributed toward an adjustment of the account by the remittance of securities within the last four months; on the contrary, a considerable amount of various classes has been sent home. True, we have exported from this port alone $7,500,000 of specie during the month of October, that is little beyond what we have in ordinary years shipped during that month; but the ease in the extreme ease in the London money market, and the difficulty in finding ready employment for the new little capital of Europe, the heavy balance which has been thus accumulated against us is likely to be forced to remain here for a time. However convenient this may be to our money market, it should not be kept in mind that this balance is simply loaned to us on call; and it deserves to be considered what might be the effect upon the value of available part of this foreign loan being suddenly withdrawn. This is something that deserves consideration; because the contingency suggested is by no means an impossible one. Already large amounts are due from England to France on account of goods sent at the outbreak of the war, and the millions caused by these artificial spasms is one very important source of relief, and will materially aid the course of money for the next four or six weeks, for it is mainly to these speculative pools that we must attribute the excessive derangement during the fall months of late years. Putting together the facts and probabilities of the situation, there appears to be good reason for anticipating a comparatively steady money market for the remainder of the year, though probably with higher rates of interest than now prevail.

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Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Bid.	Asked.
U. S. Bonds '81	110¼	110¾
U. S. Bonds '62	108¼	108¾
U. S. Bonds '64	107¼	107¾
U. S. Bonds '65	107¼	107¾
U. S. Bonds '67	107¼	107¾
U. S. Bonds '68	107¼	107¾
U. S. Bonds 10-40s	104¼	104¾
Gold	110¾	111

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote the following State securities in New York to-day as follows:

Tennessee 6s	1892	71
Virginia 6s	1866	71
Missouri 6s	1872	91
Missouri 6s	1878	91
Missouri 6s	1887	91
Missouri 6s	1888	91
Missouri 6s	1889	91
Missouri 6s	1890	91
North Carolina 6s	old	41
North Carolina 6s	new	36
Louisiana 6s		70
Louisiana 7s		70
Louisiana 8s		70

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, &c., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

Nov. 10, 1870.	A. M.	M.	P. M.	M.	P. M.	M.
Gold						
Do. sterling						
Reading						
Pittsburg						
Rock Island						
Northwestern						
Do. preferred						
Fort Wayne						
Ohio & Miss.						
Cleveland & Pittsburg						
Chicago & Alton						
Do. preferred						
Illinois Central						
Cumberland Coal						
New York Central						
Erie						
Michigan Central						
Michigan Southern						
Canton Co.						
Quicksilver						
Do. preferred						
Wabash						
Wells-Fargo						
Adams Express						
United States Express						
Pacific Mail						
Western Union Tel.						

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers, and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania Central	99½	99¾
Philadelphia and Erie	30½	30¾
Lehigh Navigation	82½	82¾
Catawissa preferred	38½	38¾
Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad	58½	58¾
Lehigh Valley Railroad	59½	59¾
North Pennsylvania Railroad	53½	53¾
Camden and Amboy Railroad	114½	114¾
Philadelphia and Reading	45½	45¾
Hestonville Passenger Railroad	16½	16¾

—The prominent feature in the Philadelphia stock market is the heavy advance in the Norristown Railroad stock since the lease to the Reading Company. The last sales were made at 80, and none were sold to-day, but 100 was freely offered for the stock. The main features of the transfers are an increase of stock from $1,700,000 to $2,000,000 and a reduction of 12 per cent. on the latter capital, the additional $300,000 being distributed among the present holders without purchase. These terms are very favorable to stockholders, and fully account for the advance and firmness. The par value is $50, and its present market value is $100.

—JAMES W. KENNEDY, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building), dealer in Government, State and Municipal Bonds; Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks, Represented daily at the New York Stock Exchange, and buys and sells stocks on a margin for the same commission and on the same terms as the New York brokers. Money to loan in sums of $500 and upwards on collateral or well indorsed promissory notes, or on mortgages on city or Allegheny county real estate.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, November 10th, 1870.

REMARKS—The weather still continues clear and pleasant, and out-door business men and pedestrians of all ages and sexes are taking advantage of the few fleeting moments of good weather vouchsafed to them, and the streets are daily thronged. Business in all departments is reported fair for the season, and but for the low stage of the rivers the fall trade would be unprecedentedly large. There is a vast amount of coal awaiting shipment, which, if it could reach its ultimate destination at once, would relieve the owners, and put a large amount of money in circulation, which is now idle and useless, while the manufacturing cheap fuel to the western and southern people. May the rain descend, the flood come, and the entire coal flat go on its way rejoicing. The general tone of the market is firm and unchanged. In flour we have no change to note. Mills and stores are well supplied with all the most approved brands, and report a fair local demand with shipping orders on a fair extent. Grain comes in in fair quantity, but prices are a little unsettled, buyers and sellers being apart in their views. The Chicago *Republican*, of Wednesday, in speaking of the grain market, says: "The wheat market ruled quiet, and at times exhibited considerable firmness. The receipts have fallen off quite heavily, while the demand has increased, both here and at Buffalo, tended to stimulate an increased shipping demand. The range of values was not wide, and from the receipts appeared to have the preference. Prices on the whole range averaged a trifle higher." Groceries are quiet, firm and unchanged. Bacon and provisions are easier, $20 paid for mess pork. Advices from the west say that the warm weather has checked business, and the decline in the price of hogs has materially lessened their arrival. There are few meats in all the Chicago or Cincinnati, and none which were not in previously to the first of the month. As the stocks of our dealers are low, the questions arise, how, when and where they are to be replenished.

The following are the wholesale prices, unless otherwise noted:

ASHES—The market is well supplied with the various descriptions, and there were steadily maintained, sales Soda Ash, common to prime, 3½@4½; Pearlash, 6½@7½ per cent.; Kettle Potash, 7@7½; Pearls, 9@9½; per lb.

APPLE BUTTER—Market well supplied. Sales were made at 4@4½ cents in gold; with gold at 108, 4½@5; with gold at 109, 5.8; and with gold at 110 would be equal to 6.36 in gold. While the fall in gold thus makes the issues of securities named valuable, it also diminishes the currency value of the interest on Government gold bearing bonds, as will appear from the fact that, with gold at 146, 10¾ per cent. gold bond would be represented by the following respective rates in currency, 15.78; 14.08; 12.54; 11.26. Such are the relative values of Government and of corporate and State bonds, under the present change of the former for the latter. Again, there is a steady realizing upon United States bonds, to invest the proceeds in the bonds of railroads recently built or in process of construction. The public have learned to discriminate between those of the new railroad enterprises which are to be completed, and those of which may be safely trusted by investors, and hence large amounts of capital are going into the former. The bonds of new railroads, the rates of interest on which are peculiarly tempting, in the shattered state of war in Europe caused the return of some securities of this class which had been sent out as a temporary check to prices; the market, however, has now fully recovered its tone, and new bonds are perhaps more in demand from home investors than at any former period.

The course of our foreign exchanges must depend very largely upon the question of continued war or peace, and the condition of the London money market. Since the outbreak of the war, the position of the latter trade has not been, in some respects, satisfactory. If we may accept the statements of this point as correct. The returns of the trade of New York show that, from July last to the beginning of the last week of October, the imports were $11,-300,000 above those for the same period of last year, while the exports were $11,100,000 less than then. How far this increase of imports and decrease of exports is chargeable to the effects of the war we do not at present inquire; the fact, however, is very clear, that our commercial indebtedness to Europe is and is large. Little has been contributed toward an adjustment of the account by the remittance of securities within the last four months; on the contrary, a considerable amount of various classes has been sent home. True, we have exported from this port alone $7,500,000 of specie during the month of October, that is little beyond what we have in ordinary years shipped during that month; but the ease in the extreme ease in the London money market, and the difficulty in finding ready employment for the new little capital of Europe, the heavy balance which has been thus accumulated against us is likely to be forced to remain here for a time. However convenient this may be to our money market, it should not be kept in mind that this balance is simply loaned to us on call; and it deserves to be considered what might be the effect upon the value of available part of this foreign loan being suddenly withdrawn. This is something that deserves consideration; because the contingency suggested is by no means an impossible one. Already large amounts are due from England to France on account of goods sent at the outbreak of the war, and the millions of that France would be in a position to buy back what she has thus realized upon, in the event of peace. England, therefore, has a large commercial indebtedness to France; and, besides, owes to her a large amount on account of money sent temporarily to London for safekeeping. The industry of France, therefore, in case of peace, would call for the return of a large amount of these balances, and the capitalists demand a heavy loan indemnity, her political necessities would probably draw into the home. In that contingency, London could adopt but one course respecting balances temporarily employed in the United States and American credits generally. In view of this liability, the policy of the Bank of England in maintaining its rate of discount to such a low figure, and every prudence in managing so large a deposit ary loans from London, are alike open to question. Should matters, however, not drift into it course, there is reason for hoping that our securities might be found to contribute liberally toward balancing our account. For some time after peace, international jealousies and the rearrangement of international balances would be apt to keep commission unsettled in European financial circles; and the consequent indisposition to invest only in European securities but even in European enterprises, would check the market for securities, corporate and national, of a great country exempt from European entanglements. Though the future, therefore, may be cloudy, it is not without substantial assurance of safety. Fortunately, the country is in a strong condition to withstand the shock of any temporary derangement in our foreign exchange. Our crops are abundant. Our grain and p rk crops will enable us to export a large quantity of food products to meet the wants of devastated France; and the South has a cotton crop from which it could ship nearly 2,500,000 bales of cotton to Europe. We leave it to be inferred what bearing this prospect has upon the future of the gold premium, suggesting only that proper allowance must be made for the fact that the Government interest payment of November 1st will require $3,000,000 of gold on the market, and that, for the next three months, $2,000,000 of exchange is made against cotton and Western products is likely to be very large.

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Bid.	Asked.
U. S. Bonds '81	110¼	110¾
U. S. Bonds '62	108¼	108¾
U. S. Bonds '64	107¼	107¾
U. S. Bonds '65	107¼	107¾
U. S. Bonds '67	107¼	107¾
U. S. Bonds '68	107¼	107¾
U. S. Bonds 10-40s	104¼	104¾
Gold	110¾	111

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote the following State securities in New York to-day as follows:

Tennessee 6s	1892	71
Virginia 6s	1866	71
Missouri 6s	1872	91
Missouri 6s	1878	91
Missouri 6s	1887	91
Missouri 6s	1888	91
Missouri 6s	1889	91
Missouri 6s	1890	91
North Carolina 6s	old	41
North Carolina 6s	new	36
Louisiana 6s		70
Louisiana 7s		70
Louisiana 8s		70

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, &c., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

Nov. 10, 1870.	A. M.	M.	P. M.	M.	P. M.	M.
Gold						
Do. sterling						
Reading						
Pittsburg						
Rock Island						
Northwestern						
Do. preferred						
Fort Wayne						
Ohio & Miss.						
Cleveland & Pittsburg						
Chicago & Alton						
Do. preferred						
Illinois Central						
Cumberland Coal						
New York Central						
Erie						
Michigan Central						
Michigan Southern						
Canton Co.						
Quicksilver						
Do. preferred						
Wabash						
Wells-Fargo						
Adams Express						
United States Express						
Pacific Mail						
Western Union Tel.						

—The following statement shows the production during October, 1870. Total shipments crude for October, 25 gallon barrels, 1,000,000; decrease to 45-gallon barrels, 21,250; total shipments 45-gallon barrels, 1,062,084, against on the basis of October, 1869, 1,225,806 barrels; stock on hand November 1st, 1870, 1,018 barrels. Total production during October 31, 1870, 1,063,102 barrels, against for 31 days, 21,129 barrels; average per day in October, 1869, 19,075; daily increase for October, 1870, over October, 1869, 2,054.

OIL CITY, November 10.—Market weaker and closing quiet; sales 40,000 bbls at 90c; 10,000 bbls at 91c; 20,000 bbls at 92c; 10,000 bbls at 93c; 10,000 bbls at 94c; 10,000 bbls at 95c; 10,000 bbls at 96c; 10,000 bbls at 97c; 10,000 bbls at 98c; 10,000 bbls at 99c; 10,000 bbls at $1; 10,000 bbls at $1 01; 10,000 bbls at $1 02; 10,000 bbls at $1 03; 10,000 bbls at $1 04; 10,000 bbls at $1 05; 10,000 bbls at $1 06; 10,000 bbls at $1 07; 10,000 bbls at $1 08; 10,000 bbls at $1 09; 10,000 bbls at $1 10; 10,000 bbls at $1 11; 10,000 bbls at $1 12; 10,000 bbls at $1 13; 10,000 bbls at $1 14; 10,000 bbls at $1 15; 10,000 bbls at $1 16; 10,000 bbls at $1 17; 10,000 bbls at $1 18; 10,000 bbls at $1 19; 10,000 bbls at $1 20; 10,000 bbls at $1 21; 10,000 bbls at $1 22; 10,000 bbls at $1 23; 10,000 bbls at $1 24; 10,000 bbls at $1 25; 10,000 bbls at $1 26; 10,000 bbls at $1 27; 10,000 bbls at $1 28; 10,000 bbls at $1 29; 10,000 bbls at $1 30; 10,000 bbls at $1 31; 10,000 bbls at $1 32; 10,000 bbls at $1 33; 10,000 bbls at $1 34; 10,000 bbls at $1 35; 10,000 bbls at $1 36; 10,000 bbls at $1 37; 10,000 bbls at $1 38; 10,000 bbls at $1 39; 10,000 bbls at $1 40; 10,000 bbls at $1 41; 10,000 bbls at $1 42; 10,000 bbls at $1 43; 10,000 bbls at $1 44; 10,000 bbls at $1 45; 10,000 bbls at $1 46; 10,000 bbls at $1 47; 10,000 bbls at $1 48; 10,000 bbls at $1 49; 10,000 bbls at $1 50; 10,000 bbls at $1 51; 10,000 bbls at $1 52; 10,000 bbls at $1 53; 10,000 bbls at $1 54; 10,000 bbls at $1 55; 10,000 bbls at $1 56; 10,000 bbls at $1 57; 10,000 bbls at $1 58; 10,000 bbls at $1 59; 10,000 bbls at $1 60; 10,000 bbls at $1 61; 10,000 bbls at $1 62; 10,000 bbls at $1 63; 10,000 bbls at $1 64; 10,000 bbls at $1 65; 10,000 bbls at $1 66; 10,000 bbls at $1 67; 10,000 bbls at $1 68; 10,000 bbls at $1 69; 10,000 bbls at $1 70; 10,000 bbls at $1 71; 10,000 bbls at $1 72; 10,000 bbls at $1 73; 10,000 bbls at $1 74; 10,000 bbls at $1 75; 10,000 bbls at $1 76; 10,000 bbls at $1 77; 10,000 bbls at $1 78; 10,000 bbls at $1 79; 10,000 bbls at $1 80; 10,000 bbls at $1 81; 10,000 bbls at $1 82; 10,000 bbls at $1 83; 10,000 bbls at $1 84; 10,000 bbls at $1 85; 10,000 bbls at $1 86; 10,000 bbls at $1 87; 10,000 bbls at $1 88; 10,000 bbls at $1 89; 10,000 bbls at $1 90; 10,000 bbls at $1 91; 10,000 bbls at $1 92; 10,000 bbls at $1 93; 10,000 bbls at $1 94; 10,000 bbls at $1 95; 10,000 bbls at $1 96; 10,000 bbls at $1 97; 10,000 bbls at $1 98; 10,000 bbls at $1 99; 10,000 bbls at $2; 10,000 bbls at $2 01; 10,000 bbls at $2 02; 10,000 bbls at $2 03; 10,000 bbls at $2 04; 10,000 bbls at $2 05; 10,000 bbls at $2 06; 10,000 bbls at $2 07; 10,000 bbls at $2 08; 10,000 bbls at $2 09; 10,000 bbls at $2 10; 10,000 bbls at $2 11; 10,000 bbls at $2 12; 10,000 bbls at $2 13; 10,000 bbls at $2 14; 10,000 bbls at $2 15; 10,000 bbls at $2 16; 10,000 bbls at $2 17; 10,000 bbls at $2 18; 10,000 bbls at $2 19; 10,000 bbls at $2 20; 10,000 bbls at $2 21; 10,000 bbls at $2 22; 10,000 bbls at $2 23; 10,000 bbls at $2 24; 10,000 bbls at $2 25; 10,000 bbls at $2 26; 10,000 bbls at $2 27; 10,000 bbls at $2 28; 10,000 bbls at $2 29; 10,000 bbls at $2 30; 10,000 bbls at $2 31; 10,000 bbls at $2 32; 10,000 bbls at $2 33; 10,000 bbls at $2 34; 10,000 bbls at $2 35; 10,000 bbls at $2 36; 10,000 bbls at $2 37; 10,000 bbls at $2 38; 10,000 bbls at $2 39; 10,000 bbls at $2 40; 10,000 bbls at $2 41; 10,000 bbls at $2 42; 10,000 bbls at $2 43; 10,000 bbls at $2 44; 10,000 bbls at $2 45; 10,000 bbls at $2 46; 10,000 bbls at $2 47; 10,000 bbls at $2 48; 10,000 bbls at $2 49; 10,000 bbls at $2 50; 10,000 bbls at $2 51; 10,000 bbls at $2 52; 10,000 bbls at $2 53; 10,000 bbls at $2 54; 10,000 bbls at $2 55; 10,000 bbls at $2 56; 10,000 bbls at $2 57; 10,000 bbls at $2 58; 10,000 bbls at $2 59; 10,000 bbls at $2 60; 10,000 bbls at $2 61; 10,000 bbls at $2 62; 10,000 bbls at $2 63; 10,000 bbls at $2 64; 10,000 bbls at $2 65; 10,000 bbls at $2 66; 10,000 bbls at $2 67; 10,000 bbls at $2 68; 10,000 bbls at $2 69; 10,000 bbls at $2 70; 10,000 bbls at $2 71; 10,000 bbls at $2 72; 10,000 bbls at $2 73; 10,000 bbls at $2 74; 10,000 bbls at $2 75; 10,000 bbls at $2 76; 10,000 bbls at $2 77; 10,000 bbls at $2 78; 10,000 bbls at $2 79; 10,000 bbls at $2 80; 10,000 bbls at $2 81; 10,000 bbls at $2 82; 10,000 bbls at $2 83; 10,000 bbls at $2 84; 10,000 bbls at $2 85; 10,000 bbls at $2 86; 10,000 bbls at $2 87; 10,000 bbls at $2 88; 10,000 bbls at $2 89; 10,000 bbls at $2 90; 10,000 bbls at $2 91; 10,000 bbls at $2 92; 10,000 bbls at $2 93; 10,000 bbls at $2 94; 10,000 bbls at $2 95; 10,000 bbls at $2 96; 10,000 bbls at $2 97; 10,000 bbls at $2 98; 10,000 bbls at $2 99; 10,000 bbls at $3; 10,000 bbls at $3 01; 10,000 bbls at $3 02; 10,000 bbls at $3 03; 10,000 bbls at $3 04; 10,000 bbls at $3 05; 10,000 bbls at $3 06; 10,000 bbls at $3 07; 10,000 bbls at $3 08; 10,000 bbls at $3 09; 10,000 bbls at $3 10; 10,000 bbls at $3 11; 10,000 bbls at $3 12; 10,000 bbls at $3 13; 10,000 bbls at $3 14; 10,000 bbls at $3 15; 10,000 bbls at $3 16; 10,000 bbls at $3 17; 10,000 bbls at $3 18; 10,000 bbls at $3 19; 10,000 bbls at $3 20; 10,000 bbls at $3 21; 10,000 bbls at $3 22; 10,000 bbls at $3 23; 10,000 bbls at $3 24; 10,000 bbls at $3 25; 10,000 bbls at $3 26; 10,000 bbls at $3 27; 10,000 bbls at $3 28; 10,000 bbls at $3 29; 10,000 bbls at $3 30; 10,000 bbls at $3 31; 10,000 bbls at $3 32; 10,000 bbls at $3 33; 10,000 bbls at $3 34; 10,000 bbls at $3 35; 10,000 bbls at $3 36; 10,000 bbls at $3 37; 10,000 bbls at $3 38; 10,000 bbls at $3 39; 10,000 bbls at $3 40; 10,000 bbls at $3 41; 10,000 bbls at $3 42; 10,000 bbls at $3 43; 10,000 bbls at $3 44; 10,000 bbls at $3 45; 10,000 bbls at $3 46; 10,000 bbls at $3 47; 10,000 bbls at $3 48; 10,000 bbls at $3 49; 10,000 bbls at $3 50; 10,000 bbls at $3 51; 10,000 bbls at $3 52; 10,000 bbls at $3 53; 10,000 bbls at $3 54; 10,000 bbls at $3 55; 10,000 bbls at $3 56; 10,000 bbls at $3 57; 10,000 bbls at $3 58; 10,000 bbls at $3 59; 10,000 bbls at $3 60; 10,000 bbls at $3 61; 10,000 bbls at $3 62; 10,000 bbls at $3 63; 10,000 bbls at $3 64; 10,000 bbls at $3 65; 10,000 bbls at $3 66; 10,000 bbls at $3 67; 10,000 bbls at $3 68; 10,000 bbls at $3 69; 10,000 bbls at $3 70; 10,000 bbls at $3 71; 10,000 bbls at $3 72; 10,000 bbls at $3 73; 10,000 bbls at $3 74; 10,000 bbls at $3 75; 10,000 bbls at $3 76; 10,000 bbls at $3 77; 10,000 bbls at $3 78; 10,000 bbls at $3 79; 10,000 bbls at $3 80; 10,000 bbls at $3 81; 10,000 bbls at $3 82; 10,000 bbls at $3 83; 10,000 bbls at $3 84; 10,000 bbls at $3 85; 10,000 bbls at $3 86; 10,000 bbls at $3 87; 10,000 bbls at $3 88; 10,000 bbls at $3 89; 10,000 bbls at $3 90; 10,000 bbls at $3 91; 10,000 bbls at $3 92; 10,000 bbls at $3 93; 10,000 bbls at $3 94; 10,000 bbls at $3 95; 10,000 bbls at $3 96; 10,000 bbls at $3 97; 10,000 bbls at $3 98; 10,000 bbls at $3 99; 10,000 bbls at $4; 10,000 bbls at $4 01; 10,000 bbls at $4 02; 10,000 bbls at $4 03; 10,000 bbls at $4 04; 10,000 bbls at $4 05; 10,000 bbls at $4 06; 10,000 bbls at $4 07; 10,000 bbls at $4 08; 10,000 bbls at $4 09; 10,000 bbls at $4 10; 10,000 bbls at $4 11; 10,000 bbls at $4 12; 10,000 bbls at $4 13; 10,000 bbls at $4 14; 10,000 bbls at $4 15; 10,000 bbls at $4 16; 10,000 bbls at $4 17; 10,000 bbls at $4 18; 10,000 bbls at $4 19; 10,000 bbls at $4 20; 10,000 bbls at $4 21; 10,000 bbls at $4 22; 10,000 bbls at $4 23; 10,000 bbls at $4 24; 10,000 bbls at $4 25; 10,000 bbls at $4 26; 10,000 bbls at $4 27; 10,000 bbls at $4 28; 10,000 bbls at $4 29; 10,000 bbls at $4 30; 10,000 bbls at $4 31; 10,000 bbls at $4 32; 10,000 bbls at $4 33; 10,000 bbls at $4 34; 10,000 bbls at $4 35; 10,000 bbls at $4 36; 10,000 bbls at $4 37; 10,000 bbls at $4 38; 10,000 bbls at $4 39; 10,000 bbls at $4 40; 10,000 bbls at $4 41; 10,000 bbls at $4 42; 10,000 bbls at $4 43; 10,000 bbls at $4 44; 10,000 bbls at $4 45; 10,000 bbls at $4 46; 10,000 bbls at $4 47; 10,000 bbls at $4 48; 10,000 bbls at $4 49; 10,000 bbls at $4 50; 10,000 bbls at $4 51; 10,000 bbls at $4 52; 10,000 bbls at $4 53; 10,000 bbls at $4 54; 10,000 bbls at $4 55; 10,000 bbls at $4 56; 10,000 bbls at $4 57; 10,000 bbls at $4 58; 10,000 bbls at $4 59; 10,000 bbls at $4 60; 10,000 bbls at $4 61; 10,000 bbls at $4 62; 10,000 bbls at $4 63; 10,000 bbls at $4 64; 10,000 bbls at $4 65; 10,000 bbls at $4 66; 10,000 bbls at $4 67; 10,000 bbls at $4 68; 10,000 bbls at $4 69; 10,000 bbls at $4 70; 10,000 bbls at $4 71; 10,000 bbls at $4 72; 10,000 bbls at $4 73; 10,000 bbls at $4 74; 10,000 bbls at $4 75; 10,000 bbls at $4 76; 10,000 bbls at $4 77; 10,000 bbls at $4 78; 10,000 bbls at $4 79; 10,000 bbls at $4 80; 10,000 bbls at $4 81; 10,000 bbls at $4 82; 10,000 bbls at $4 83; 10,000 bbls at $4 84; 10,000 bbls at $4 85; 10,000 bbls at $4 86; 10,000 bbls at $4 87; 10,000 bbls at $4 88; 10,000 bbls at $4 89; 10,000 bbls at $4 90; 10,000 bbls at $4 91; 10,000 bbls at $4 92; 10,000 bbls at $4 93; 10,000 bbls at $4 94; 10,000 bbls at $4 95; 10,000 bbls at $4 96; 10,000 bbls at $4 97; 10,000 bbls at $4 98; 10,000 bbls at $4 99; 10,000 bbls at $5; 10,000 bbls at $5 01; 10,000 bbls at $5 02; 10,000 bbls at $5 03; 10,000 bbls at $5 04; 10,000 bbls at $5 05; 10,000 bbls at $5 06; 10,000 bbls at $5 07; 10,000 bbls at $5 08; 10,000 bbls at

The Daily Commercial.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

Dividend—Brush's Insurance Company.
Mules For Sale—S. S. Smith.
Safe For Sale—John L. Dawes.
Live Goose Feathers for Sale—Isaiah Dickey & Co.
Cards Appear for sale—Isaiah Dickey & Co.
Barley for sale—Isaiah Dickey & Co.
Meeting—Teachers of Allegheny City.
Two Men Stand for Sale—William Riddle.
Meeting—Pittsburgh and Birmingham Passenger Railway Company.
Meeting—Pittsburgh Lodge No. 2:36, I. O. of O. F.
Opera House—King Rene's Daughter.
Mercantile Library Hall—Allegory and Tableaux.
Masonic Hall—Madame Rentz' Female Minstrels.
City Hall—Grand Military Fair.
Academy of Music—Lina Weber Troupe.
Trimble's Varieties Theater.
Child to Adopt—Advertiser, Commercial office.
Wanted one for Rent—McElroy, Dickson & Co.
Notice—T. C. Jenkins & Bro., Printers.
Farm for Sale or Exchange—Sylvester Rinehard.
Clothing—Orling, Follansbee & Co.
Register Cards—Dr. Gregory.
Real Estate at Auction—A. McIlwaine.
Notice—Monongahela Water Company.
Golden Wedding Rye Whisky—J. S. Finch & Co.
Coupons—Bovard, Rose & Co.
Cracker Meal—Marvin's.
Cream Ale—Pier, Donnelly & Co.
Boston Crackers—Marvin's.
Offices to Let—Commercial Office.
Belting and Hose for Sale—Hartley, McKee & Co.
Offices for Rent—Commercial Office.
Mortgages Wanted—Thos. K. Petty.
Clearing Sale—Morgenstern & Co.
Hoff's Malt Extract—Theodore Hoff.
Patent Folding Bed Lounge—Lemon & Weise.
Notice—State Bank of Pittsburgh.
Notice—Deposits in Insurance Co. of Pittsburgh.
City Bonds for Sale—Masonic Deposit Savings Bank.

CITY MATTERS.

Go to the Fair at St. Bridget's to-night.

CARTRIGHT & WARDEN'S fine undershirts and drawers at Putnam's, 72 Fifth avenue.

WANTED.—A first-class cracker baker, at E. & C. Haslam's, No. 26 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

NILSSON!! NILSSON!! NILSSON!!! This beautiful new style hat at Palmer's, 84 Wood street.

TAKEN OVER.—C. Otto Hartung, sentenced to three years in the Penitentiary for forgery was taken over yesterday.

BURNED.—The railroad bridge of the Western Pennsylvania Railroad, two miles from Blairsville, was burned on Wednesday night.

APPOINTMENT.—John McRoberts, late of the Mayor's office, has been added to the Union Depot police force.

THE dramatic and musical entertainment at Masonic Hall this evening promises to be a rare treat, and those of the best talent in the city will appear.

COMMON CASES.—Deputy Mayor Nichols had three common cases before him yesterday, the usual fines at 5 penalties were administered.

RECOVERED.—The dry goods stolen from Mr. Sykes' peddler's wagon, in the yard of Hare's Hotel, Tuesday night, were found on Liberty street, and returned to the owner.

THE only place to spend a pleasant evening is at St. Bridget's Fair.

A LITTLE STIR.—The heating apparatus in the Second Presbyterian Church got deranged yesterday afternoon, while the argument in the railroad case was being heard, and the pecuniary loss resulting from the cause of suspension of business for the time being, and also caused several to retire from the room in the rotunda. In a few moments the business went on as usual.

ACCIDENTS.—Yesterday morning, a laborer employed on Penn avenue, Lawrenceville, sustained severe injuries by an embankment which he was undermining falling on him. He was extricated as soon as possible and removed to a house near by, where Dr. Clark attended him. He is injured both internally and externally, but will recover.

Peter Schelgel, employed at Gangswichs brewery, Bloomfield, dislocated his elbow joint by falling from the platform yesterday. Dr. Clark reduced the fracture.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD CLOCKS AND STANDARD TIME.—The clocks at the numerous stations on the Pennsylvania Railroad will be hereafter regulated by means of telegraphic communication from the Allegheny Observatory. This arrangement will keep their clocks the same as Philadelphia, the meantime clock at the Observatory. The company is indebted to Prof. Langley for the suggestion.

GLOVES! GLOVES!—The largest, finest and best selected stock of kid gloves in the city, Putnam's Gent's Furnishing Depot, 72 Fifth avenue.

You will be delighted at St. Bridget's Fair.

GREAT BARGAINS IN DRY GOODS.—The most extraordinary bargains in dry goods ever offered in this city, are now to be had at the great bankrupt sales of Messrs. Whiting & Co., under Logette Hall. Large stock, immensely large, fresh and desirable, and the goods are sold at ruinously low prices. The sales thus far have exceeded all expectations. Trade is sold are just as desirable as those already in the hands of the fortunate purchasers. Call at the store and lay in a supply of goods for winter wear.

AN ENTIRELY NEW SEWING MACHINE.—The Singer Company have now for sale a new machine, specially adapted to tailors and shoemakers. It is a size between the Improved Family and the large tailoring machines, and fills a want which has long been felt by manufacturers, who require a machine which will do the heavier kinds of work, and yet not take also their family sewing. It is strong and durable, and at the same time runs light and quiet. Women who want a machine to do all and this just the machine they want. It has hemmer, braider, etc., complete. Call at the agency, Messrs. Straw & Morton, No. 29 Sixth street.

SLIGHT FIRE.—An alarm of fire was sounded from box No. 67, corner of Penn and Thirty-second streets, about two o'clock this afternoon. The alarm was caused by a slight fire in Wormsley. Myers & Co.'s Oil Refinery at the corner of the Allegheny Valley Railroad and Thirty-second street. Fortunately the fire, which was caused by the blowing out of a joint in the condensing, did not spread very seriously. About $90 worth of benzine was burned, but beyond this no serious damage was done. At 3 o'clock there were fears of a disastrous conflagration, but through the efficiency of the fire department, this was prevented.

FOR COLD WEATHER.—Merino and all wool undershirts and drawers in all grades, at low prices, at Putnam's Gents' Furnishing House, 72 Fifth avenue.

HUB HAT—City of Boston, at Palmer's, 84 Wood street.

Rev. W. A. Passavant, D. D.

A correspondent, writing to the *Ohio State Journal* of the attendance of the ministers at the General Council of the Lutheran church at Lancaster, says of this gentleman: "Dr. Passavant is a man of energy of character, and devotions to the talent of this Convention. His work, however, is not confined to that State. He is Chairman of the Executive Committee on Home Missions, which gives him a large influence in directing the work of that committee, a duty he experience enables him to discharge efficiently. His experience in hospitals has been very extensive, and the amount of alleviation of suffering very effective. Just at present he is much interested in the establishment of an Hospital in the city of New York, where immigrants may be accommodated, protected from the sharpers already ready to lead astray the ignorant and stranger; their bodily sufferings looked after and supplied, and aid and advice furnished in forwarding them to their destination. The object is a most worthy one, and Dr. Passavant has given this hearty support and advanced the project with his customary earnestness and vigor. As a speaker he is earnest and decount, his manner quiet, his style clear and impressive."

BEAUTIFUL music every night at St. Bridget's Fair.

The BRIDGE NUISANCE.

Obstruction to River Navigation.

Public Meeting at Lafayette Hall Last Evening—Addresses by Gen. J. K. Moorhead, Col. J. K. Kerr, Hon. H. Bucher Swope and others—Resolutions Adopted, &c., &c.

Pursuant to a call published several days since, a meeting of river men, citizens and others interested in the unobstructed navigation of the Ohio, was held at Lafayette Hall last evening.

THE ORGANIZATION.

Mayor Brush called the meeting to order and stated its object.

Mr. Dravo nominated as President of the meeting Col. James A. Cooper.

The following Vice Presidents were then elected: Hon. Jared M. Brush, R. F. Jones, James I. Bennett, Captain R. C. Gray, Captain W. J. Kenny, George A. Berry, W. Vandrike, Alexander Chamberlain, S. B. McElroy, Alfred Patterson, W. H. Brown, Thomas Donnelly, George H. White, Jr., A. N. Gross, George Blaul, Samuel McClurkin, N. J. Bigley, Hon. John E. Parke, Hon. Thomas Mellon, Alex. Nimick, W. E. Schmertz, John H. Shoenberger, Alexander Byers, Simpson Horner, William Caldwell, Hon. Wm. Elliott, Hon. James L. Graham, Wm. M. Lyon, Hon. Joseph Walton, and John V. McDonald.

The following Secretaries were elected: J. I. Musgrave, R. B. Patterson, Mr. Dallas and the reporters of the press.

REMARKS OF COL. COOPER.

Colonel Cooper made a few remarks in which he urged the importance of the free navigation of the Ohio, and said while he thought the railroads should have unobstructed communication through the country, this should be done in such a manner as not to interfere with the navigation of the noble rivers. Let the free navigation of the Ohio be maintained, and not obstructed by bridges at Newport and elsewhere. The damage to the coal trade alone was no small matter, as stated the careful observer. Take the single item of coal as an illustration. If the speaker was correctly informed, and he believed he was, there were not less than seventy five million bushels of coal annually shipped to ports below. Suppose, by increased obstructions to navigation, the price were raised three cents per bushel, this would make an increase of two and a quarter million of dollars per annum on the total price, and a direct tax upon the consumer. In conclusion, the speaker expressed the hope that the subject would receive the attention its importance demanded.

The speaker read a dispatch from Senator Morton, which said he was sorry that his health would not permit him to attend. Also a dispatch from General Barnett, of Cincinnati, regretting his inability to attend. Also a letter of communication from Messrs. A. J. Marshillott and W. H. Donald, in which they gave it as their opinion of the river pilots that the building of bridges of the span in which they were now being erected would have a very damaging effect upon river navigation.

COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

The following Committee on Resolutions were then appointed: Captain J. F. Dravo, W. S. Kountz, W. D. Moore, W. Van Kirk, S. A. Berry and A. Bell, Jr., Esq.

REMARKS OF GEN. MOORHEAD.

Gen. Moorhead was the first speaker called, and said he was not in condition to make an extended speech, having been very much out for several days past. But he had attended the meeting feeling an interest in the matter they had assembled to consider, and wishing to hear the able addresses of distinguished gentlemen who were to speak. He would like to give the audience something of the history of the legislation upon this subject. He was sorry to say it did not appear to be well understood among citizens as it should be, and this was the cause of much trouble in the act of 1852 which was passed, and the amendment of 1862. Time obliterates a great many things, swallows up every thing that comes in its way and obliterates it from the minds of the people, and it was from this cause that the misconceptions about that act of 1852. It is the opinion of the Pittsburgh delegation in the Legislature that that act some how or other was slipped through the Legislature without the careful eye of their representatives being upon it. By searching the record it would not look very well, as it was passed by the House, signed by the City of Pittsburgh in their official capacity requested in the passage of the bill just as it was reported, for spans of two hundred feet. That was the 15th section of the bill. Gentlemen, merchants and manufacturers by the score signed their names to the petition, and they did it. The bill went through the House. In the Senate an effort was made to defeat its passage, and Senator Cowan and others of the committee reported a span of 275 feet, which Mr. Wade, the champion of the rights of interests called a kind of compromise, but the majority, through the influence of Mr. Cowan, decided on a span of three hundred feet. Such a bridge constructed upon that plan was proved a dangerous obstruction.

In conclusion the speaker discussed at some length in an able manner the legal question as to what would be done by the erection of the Cincinnati and Newport bridge.

SPEECH BY COL KERR.

Col. J. K. Kerr was called upon and spoke substantially as follows:

Mr. Presiding Officer and Fellow Citizens: I scarcely know where to commence the discussion of this great question. It so nearly concerns every single person living in the county of Allegheny—whether he be a coal merchant, a manufacturer, a commission agent, or what, I scarcely know in what point of view to consider it. It may be justified in saying that almost every portion of the county the attempt is made, for reasons that I shall endeavor to show before I finish, to override the legislation that this movement is made altogether in the interest of a few men living along the river who are engaged in the business of transporting coal and in the managing of the commerce of the river. This is not a controversy between railroad and river transportation, as the people are concerned. It is a controversy between the railroads and corporations and to destroy the great natural thoroughfares of the country. We are not opposed to rails' ads; we regard them as an important auxiliary, as a great national convenience—but on the other hand the rivers are the gifts of the Almighty as the great blessings of the millions of this country. Owing to the cheapness of the water transportation of this country the poor are fed, kept warm and clothed at less cost than they otherwise would be with the materials out of which to construct habitations. The commerce of the world is not more vital to it than is the commerce of the lakes and rivers. Suppose, for purp